

# Titanium Mill Products, Ingot, and Castings

FIRST QUARTER 1985

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of manufacturers and represent total U.S. shipments of titanium mill products, ingot, and castings. Estimates are included for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 3.

Beginning with 1985, this survey has been converted from a monthly survey to a quarterly survey.

Table 1. NET SHIPMENTS OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS

(Thousands of pounds)

Product description	First quarter 1985	Fourth quarter 1984	First quarter 1984
Net shipments <sup>1</sup> .....	11,922	11,546	10,976
Sheet and strip.....	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plate.....			
Forging and extrusion billet.....	5,867	6,183	6,246
Rod and bar.....	1,680	1,602	1,256
Fastener stock and wire.....			
Extrusion.....	24,375	23,761	23,474
Pipe and tubing.....			
Other.....			

<sup>1</sup>Net shipments is the sum of mill product shipments plus mill products consumed in the manufacture of fabricated products, less total receipts.

<sup>2</sup>Data for sheet and strip, plate, extrusion (other than tubing), pipe and tubing, and other have been combined to avoid disclosing individual company data.

Table 2. TITANIUM INGOT, MILL PRODUCTS, AND CASTINGS: 1985 AND 1984

(Thousands of pounds)

Quarter and year	Ingot					Mill products			Castings	
	Pro-duction	Con-sumption	Ship-ments	Receipts	Ending inventories	Pro-duction	Receipts	Net ship-ments <sup>1</sup>	Pro-duction	Ship-ments
1985										
First quarter.....	21,197	23,103	4,786	4,817	7,110	13,468	2,073	11,922	549	194
1984										
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	82,602	81,728	14,634	15,791	(X)	49,610	6,688	44,802	1,695	535
Fourth quarter.....	20,881	21,005	2,712	3,672	9,052	14,171	2,167	11,546	475	152
Third quarter.....	19,549	18,630	4,512	4,653	8,216	12,216	1,529	11,420	450	142
Second quarter.....	21,287	20,973	4,698	3,576	7,212	12,112	1,820	10,947	384	126
First quarter.....	20,885	21,120	2,712	3,890	8,020	11,111	1,172	10,889	386	115

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>See footnote 1, table 1.<sup>2</sup>Inventories for the year are those shown for the fourth quarter.

Table 3. QUANTITY OF NET SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS: 1985 AND 1984

(Thousands of pounds)

Quarter and year	Manufacturers' net shipments	Exports of domestic merchandise <sup>1 2</sup>	Percent exports to manufacturers' net shipments	Imports for consumption <sup>1 3</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>4</sup>	Percent imports to apparent consumption
FIRST QUARTER 1985						
Total .....	16,708	1,780	11	633	15,561	4
Titanium ingot and forging and extrusion billet <sup>5</sup> .....	10,653	1,392	13	101	9,362	1
Titanium mill products .....	6,055	388	6	532	6,209	9
1984						
Total .....	14,258	1,482	10	373	13,149	3
Titanium ingot and forging and extrusion billet <sup>5</sup> .....	8,895	1,073	12	106	7,928	1
Titanium mill products .....	5,363	409	8	267	5,221	5

<sup>1</sup>For a comparison of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers, see table 4.<sup>2</sup>Source: Bureau of the Census report EM 546, U.S. Exports.<sup>3</sup>Source: Bureau of the Census report IM 145-X, U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports.<sup>4</sup>Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total of net shipments plus imports.<sup>5</sup>Comparability of output, export, and import classifications for ingot and billet assume that bloom, sheet bar, and slab are reported as ingot or billet in the output numbers. Figures for imports of ingot and billet also include powder, crystal, and similar forms which are excluded from the output and export numbers.

Table 4. COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES, SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS: 1985

Product code	Product description	Export number	Product description	Import number	Product description
33562 74 <sup>1</sup>	Titanium ingots and forgings and extrusion billet .....	630.6520	Titanium ingots, billets, blooms, sheet bar and slabs	<sup>2</sup> 629.1460	Unwrought titanium
33562 79	Titanium mill products .....	630.6570	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excludes sponge, ingots, billets, blooms, sheet bars, slabs, waste, and scrap)	629.2000	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excludes waste, scrap, and unwrought metal)

<sup>1</sup>For comparability of output, export, and import classification for ingot and billet, assume that bloom, sheet bar, and slab are reported as ingot or billet in the output codes.<sup>2</sup>Figures for imports of ingot and billet also include powder, crystals, and similar primary forms which are excluded from the output and export codes.

## DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

**Scope of Survey.** This survey covers companies engaged in producing titanium ingot, mill products, and castings.

**Survey Methodology.** The statistics in this publication are collected by mail on Bureau of the Census quarterly Form ITA991, Titanium Metal. The panel for this survey includes all known producers of titanium ingot, mill products, and castings, approximately 30 companies.

**Survey Error.** Figures for the current quarter include estimates for panel members for which reports were not received in time for tabulation. Such missing figures are "imputed" based on quarter-to-quarter movements shown by reporting firms. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse because the actual quarterly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The probable range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is not precisely known but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

**Revisions to Previous Period Data.** Statistics for previous quarter may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including the receipt of late reports for which estimates were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

**Gross Shipments of Mill Products.** Represents mill shapes shipped between producers plus mill shapes consumed in the production of fabricated products such as forgings.

**Net Shipments of Mill Products.** Represents gross shipments less receipts. For detail categories, net shipments also include consumption in the manufacture of other mill shapes.

**Ingot.** Includes direct castings of extrusion billet and other similar products.

**Sheet and strip.** Flat roll mill products with thickness less than or equal to .187 inch.

**Plate.** Flat roll mill products with thickness exceeding .187 inch and greater than 10 inches wide.

**Forging and extrusion billet.** Rounds, squares, and rectangles with a cross-sectional area greater than or equal to 16 square inches and width less than 5 times thickness.

**Rod and bar.** Rounds greater than ½ inch diameter and less than or equal to 4½ inches in diameter. Squares with cross-sections less than 16 square inches. Rectangles with widths less than or equal to 10 inches and thickness less than 3/16 and cross-sectional area less than 16 inches square.

**Fastener stock and wire.** Rounds with diameter less than or equal to ½ inch.

**Extrusions (other than tubing).** Any product of any shape, except pipe and tubing, produced by forcing heated metal through a die.

**Pipe and tubing.** All seamless and welded pipe and tubing.

## COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

**Valuation.** There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- **Domestic Output.** Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.
- **Exports.** Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.  
Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.
- **Imports.** Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

**Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output.** Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

**Low-Value Export and Import Transactions.** Detailed commodity information is not included for individual export shipments valued at not more than \$1,000. Generally, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than \$1,000. For textiles and textile products, gloves, footwear, and miscellaneous rubber and plastics products, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than \$250. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

**Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind.** The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

**Time Lag Between Output and Exports.** There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

**"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports.** Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

**Used Commodities.** With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

**Geographic Area of Coverage.** Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

## RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report also is published in this series. The annual report summarizes quarterly figures and incorporates known revisions for both the current and previous year.

It also provides a single reference copy to replace the quarterly publications.

The Bureau of the Census publishes the following related reports:

Series	Frequency	Title
<i>Current Industrial Reports</i>		
M33-2	Monthly	<i>Aluminum Ingot and Mill Products</i>
M33A	Monthly	<i>Iron and Steel Castings</i>
M33E	Monthly	<i>Nonferrous Castings</i>
MA33B	Annually	<i>Steel Mill Products</i>
MA33G	Annually	<i>Magnesium Mill Products</i>
<i>Other Industrial Reports</i>		
M3-1	Monthly	<i>Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders</i>
(AS)	Annually	<i>Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)</i>
(MC)	Quinquennially	<i>Census of Manufactures</i>
<i>Foreign Trade Reports</i>		
EX 546	Monthly	<i>U.S. Exports</i>
IM 145 X	Monthly	<i>U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports</i>

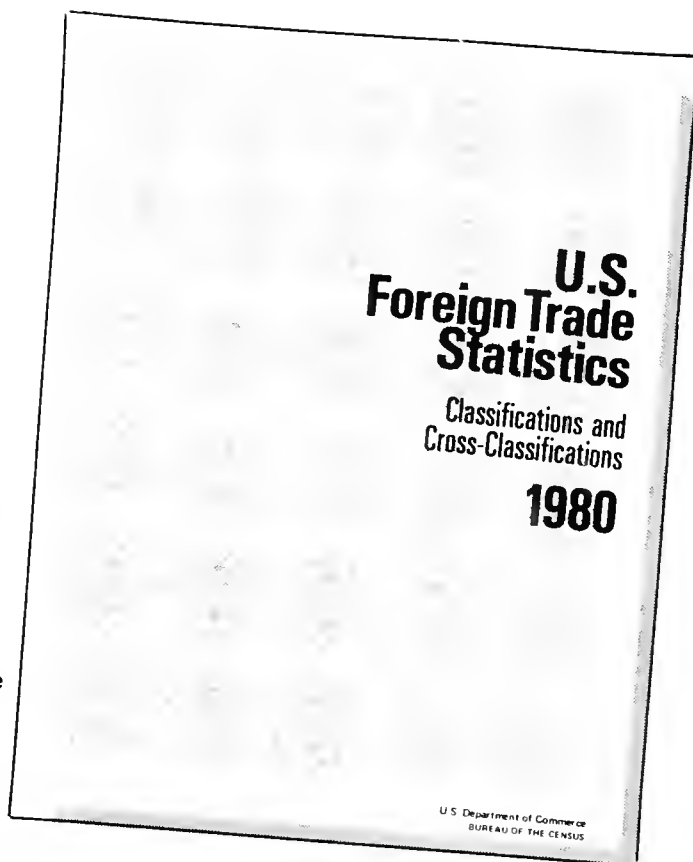
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Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report ITA991	Don Burgess	(301) 763-7492
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Census/ASM	Dale Gordon	(301) 763-7304
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# 1980 Edition of U.S. Foreign Trade Statistics

## Classifications & Cross-Classifications

This publication brings together the basic schedules of commodity and geographic trade classifications currently being used in the compilation and publication of U.S. foreign trade statistics. Included, for example, are the TSUSA (imports) and Schedule B (exports) classifications and their respective correlations to the categories comprising end-use and SIC-based product classifications. Schedule A (imports), including its cross-classification to TSUSA, and Schedule E (exports), which has been converted on a one-for-one basis to Schedule B, also are included, as are the individual Schedule A/E classification number assignments to the item descriptions shown in the selected commodity groupings and commodity tables of Report FT 990, *Highlights of U.S. Exports and Imports*. Similarly, Schedule C-E and C-I (both numerically and alphabetically arranged) and the individual country designations included in summary reports involving geographic trade areas are presented. Each Schedule of foreign trade classifications and/or cross-classifications comprises a separate section of the publication.



For the convenience of the users of this publication, changes which were effective during 1979 to the basic commodity classification systems (i.e., Sections 1 through 10) are presented in the addenda to this publication. Thus, this 1980 edition updates the information contained in the 1974 edition of the "Cross-Classifications" and the 1978 edition of the *Correlations of Selected Export and Import Classifications Used in Compiling U.S. Foreign Trade Statistics*. This ready reference to cross-classifications, it is believed, permits better use and interpretation of commodity and geographic trade statistics in summary reports in the current program.

Unless otherwise noted, the classifications in this book are those in effect January through December 1980.

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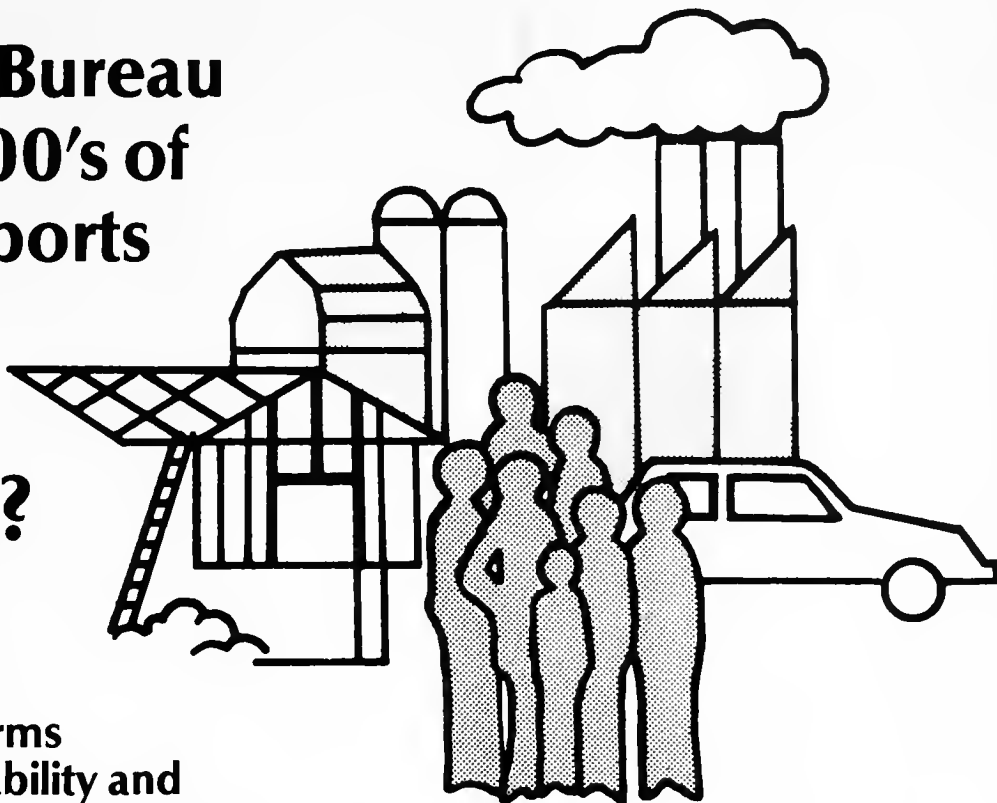
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